SUBJECTS.

be converted into wet lands, if necessary even by getting a contribution from the ryots. The Kodayar works, he observed, were revolutionising South Travancore and beginning to cause social changes of a far-reaching nature. Lest therefore the great good which the Government had done should become a source of evil, he said, the facilities he pleaded for were imperative and required the serious consideration of the Government.

*Dewan's reply.*—Noted.

66. The necessity for providing against the submergence of paddy fields by the overflow of the Pamburivoikal.

*Mr. P. S. Maruthanayagom Pillai* (Member, Kalkulam taluk) said that the Pamburivoikal was useful for the drainage of a vast area of about 2,000 kottahs of paddy lands. The excess water in those *yelas* had to be drained by means of the kal. The bed of the kal was now 5 feet above the surface level of the adjoining fields. Heavy rains in the neighbouring hill slopes would submerge the fields on both sides of the kal. Many breaches on the sides of the kal occurred annually to the detriment of the cultivators. The Government were also spending annually a good sum on account of those breaches. The Member therefore prayed that the Government might be pleased to do the necessary works to prevent the submergence of the paddy fields by the overflow of the kal and that, till then, the tax on the lands might be ordered to be remitted whenever cultivation failed on account of such submergence.

*Dewan's reply.*—The Chief Engineer's estimate for the construction of an under-tunnel to carry away the excess water is being awaited. He is being asked to expedite it.

67. The desirability of improving certain tanks and canals in the Neyyattinkara taluk.

*Mr. Kanakku Aiyappan Narayanan* (Member, Neyyattinkara taluk) said that the people of the taluk were put to much difficulty for want of a free supply of water. The land revenue of the taluk at the recent settlement had nearly trebled and yet the amount spent for the improvement of the irrigation sources in the taluk was nominal. He observed that the best method of supplying water to the taluk was by the opening of the Right Bank Channel; but the Government would not perhaps consider the question before the Left Bank Channel was completed. Another method was by diverting the water of the Neyyar river by the construction of a dam. The scheme might not be very easy but it deserved an investigation through the Chief Engineer. Both the methods above suggested would take time for their realisation. He therefore requested that certain improvements to the Ariyacheri *chira* and the Vandy *chira*, irrigating the paddy lands in the Parassala, Kolla, Kulathur and Chengal *pakuthies*, and the canals and tanks watering the *yelas* in the Kottukal *pakuthi*, should be immediately ordered to be effected. They were all major works under the Irrigation Regulation, but the Government had done nothing in connection with them for the last 25 or 30 years. In doing the improvement works, the portions of the *chiras* and canals registered as *puduvals* in the names of private persons should be ordered to be restored and the full capacity of the tanks and canals maintained in the interests of the ryots.

In regard to the other tanks in the taluk used for irrigation purposes and which came under minor works, the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

SUBJECTS.

Member requested that the Government might give the works connected with them to the ryots on contract, to be executed under the direct supervision of the Government officers. An arrangement like that would alone improve the efficiency of the minor tanks.

*Dewan's reply.*—Noted.

68. The desirability of metalling the road branching off from the 6th milestone of the Main Southern Road and of constructing another road connecting the above road with the Trivandrum-Vizhinjam Road.

*Mr. M. Raman Pillai* (Member, Neyyattinkara taluk) said that there existed a road branching off to Vizhinjam from the Main Southern Road at the 6th milestone. It was constructed 50 years ago with improper levels. With the increase of cart-traffic, it became necessary to metal the road and he prayed that the work might be taken up at an early date. He also requested the construction of a cross-road to connect the above mentioned road with the Trivandrum—Vizhinjam Road, the deviation beginning at a point nearly a mile from Vizhinjam.

*Dewan's reply.*—Noted.

69. The need for restoring the channel known as Thottiyar.

*Mr. M. K. Govinda Pillai, B. A. & B. L.* (Member, Trivandrum taluk) said that the Thettiyar Channel was the one running between Anathazhchira and the Veli lake for a distance of 7 miles. It passed through and was useful for about 50,000 parahs of paddy fields. There were numerous encroachments on either side of the channel and the channel beds had also been occupied in some portion by neighbouring landowners. He requested that all the encroachments should be caused to be removed and the channel improved.

*Dewan's reply.*—The Dewan Peishkar will be asked to report on the encroachments said to have taken place.

70. The need for converting certain traces in the Nedumangad taluk into roads.

*Mr. M. Subramonia Pillai* (Member, Nedumangad taluk) requested that the following traces now maintained by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 456 per annum should be converted into roads :—

(1) the three-feet path from the Aruvikkara temple to the 16th milestone on the road to Ponmudi *via* Nedumangad market, 6 miles long;

(2) the six-feet path from the 1st milestone on the Anapara road to Aruvikkara, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles long;

(3) the six-feet path from the 5th milestone on the Vellanad road to Kundamon kadavu, 5 miles long;

(4) the six-feet path from Bharathannur to Pallode, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; and

(5) the six-feet path from Vamanapuram to Chittar, 7 miles long.

The Member understood that the question of improving some of the roads was already under correspondence. He therefore requested that early action might be taken in the matter.

*Dewan's reply.*—The mileage of cartable roads within a 5 miles' radius of Nedumangad is at present one mile for every

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